

# 1. Introduction

The Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) is a comprehensive, long-term habitat conservation plan which addresses the needs of multiple species and the preservation of natural vegetation communities in San Diego County. The MSCP addresses the potential impacts of urban growth, natural habitat loss and species endangerment and creates a plan to mitigate for the potential loss of Covered Species and their habitat due to the direct impacts of future development of both public and private lands within the MSCP area. The total study area encompasses 12 jurisdictions and consists of 582,243 acres, of which 43% (252,132 acres) is in unincorporated areas under the jurisdiction of San Diego County.

The MSCP is a subregional plan under the Natural Communities Conservation Program, which will be implemented through local subarea plans. The County's Subarea Plan and its associated Implementing Agreement establish the conditions under which the County, for the benefit of itself and of public and private landowners and other land development project proponents within its Subarea boundaries, will receive from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game certain long-term Take Authorizations (and an acknowledgment that the MSCP satisfies conditions established in the Section 4(d) Special Rule for the coastal California gnatcatcher) which will allow the taking of certain Covered Species incidental to land development and other lawful land uses which are authorized by the County.

The main text of the MSCP provides an overview and describes the goals of the whole program. This document describes the County Subarea Plan, which implements the MSCP within the unincorporated areas under the jurisdiction of the County of San Diego. The County's Subarea Plan is divided into three Segments: Lake Hodges, Metropolitan-Lakeside-Jamul, and South County. Figure 1-1 shows the County Subarea Plan area. Figure 1-2 shows the areas authorized for take, and Figure 1-3 shows the conservation areas including portions of the South County Segment which are conserved subject to agreements with the Wildlife Agencies.

The County Subarea Plan coverage for 85 species is based on the conservation areas depicted on Figure 1-3. Chapter 2 of this document describes the Lake Hodges Segment in detail. Chapter 3 covers the South County Segment, and Chapter 4 covers the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment. The remainder of this chapter provides information about the County Subarea as a whole.

The County Subarea Plan was developed using the Board of Supervisors' deal/negotiation points as negotiated with the Wildlife Agencies. The following principles, based on the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts, the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act, State and Federal policy, and the deal/negotiation points prepared by the Board of Supervisors, were used as the guiding principles for the County Subarea Plan. The guiding principles were to develop a subarea plan that:

- Does not preclude public safety, fire protection and Border Patrol activities;
- Uses the existing California Environmental Quality Act and other processes, to the maximum extent possible, to implement the subarea plan and avoid creating redundant processes;

- Is consistent with the MSCP and its species coverages (85 species);
- Ensures that projects, which are consistent with the subarea plan and wetlands laws (Clean Water Act and Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.), have obtained approvals from the County, and for which mitigation has been assured, will not be subject to additional Wildlife Agency review;
- Minimizes and mitigates impacts to covered species using the standards in the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts and the Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) Act;
- Protects private property rights consistent with the U.S. Constitution;
- Avoids duplicate mitigation requirements based on County ordinances and the subarea plan;
- Incorporates regional, state, and federal funding for preserve management and land acquisition;
- Incorporates landowners into the process of determining which lands will be permanently set aside as preserves;
- Uses public lands to the maximum extent practicable to achieve anticipated conservation levels;
- Uses the Environmental Impact Report for the MSCP as a Master Environmental Impact Report to the maximum extent possible for future projects developed consistent with the subarea plan, with regard to biological impacts and mitigation;
- Is consistent with the NCCP Conservation Guidelines;
- Provides for public use (hiking, horse trails, etc.) in appropriate locations within preserves;
- Provides for adaptive development of the final preserve design;
- Meets the biological goals and provides preserve access for emergency services, border patrol, and other public safety needs;
- Provides for the development of future infrastructure across and adjacent to preserved lands;
- Allows for the permitted extraction of sand and gravel resources with appropriate mitigation; and
- Encourages mitigation within identified areas, thereby keeping lands outside of the preserves for future development.

## **Maps of the San Diego County Subarea Plan**

The Subarea Plan contains three figures for the plan area. In these figures, the green color depicts areas titled “Public Lands and Dedicated Private Open Space.” These lands are hereafter referred to as “preserve areas.” Specifically, they include lands that are publicly owned, lands that have been through the development approval process and which have been identified as open space, and lands which are currently in the development approval process but have not yet received their County development approvals. In these areas, “take” of habitat is not allowed.

Figures 1-1 and 1-3 are identical, except that the two pages of figure 1-3 are enlargements of the Lake Hodges and South County Segments of the County subarea plan. Their Segment boundaries are depicted on the two pages for Figure 1-2.

The Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment covers all of the remaining land shown on Figure 1-1. The majority of this Segment is depicted as a slate blue color. However, five sites within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment are shown as green and beige; near the southern end of El Capitan Reservoir, east of Santee, two sites south of San Vicente Reservoir and one west of Lake Hodges reservoir. For these sites, the open space and development area has also been negotiated subject to execution of a mitigation agreement.

In the Lake Hodges Segment of the plan, there are two additional mapped designations. The red color indicates where there has been a special area designator applied to address biological issues on the development that is allowed. The blue stippled pattern indicates locations for golf course related development.

In the South County portion of the plan, there are a number of mapped designations. Areas in blue are to be conserved if agreements are reached with the property owners. Within the Otay Ranch plan, areas in yellow indicate lands that are shown as open space but which could be developed if agreements with the property owners take place. The areas in dark green indicate the areas that are shown as development on the Otay Ranch plan but which will be placed in open space to conform with the Multiple Species Conservation Program plan. The Otay Ranch plan also includes active use planning areas in the Otay River Valley, depicted in red shading. The water district lands shown in light purple are not part of the County Subarea plan.

The two maps which make up Figure 1-2 identify the status of potential development. In areas which are shown as brown or “take authorized areas,” no additional biological mitigation is required for development to occur. Areas shown as off-white can be included in the plan if they proceed through a minor amendment process as outlined in the text under section 1.14.1. The portion of eastern Otay Mesa which has a stipled blue pattern indicates areas subject to minor amendments with special requirements as spelled out in the County Otay Mesa specific plan. Areas on the map which are tan in color are areas which require a Major amendment as defined in section 1.14.2 of the plan. These figures also identify the areas with special designators on the Lake Hodges plan, the active development area in the Otay River Valley, as well as the green “preserve” areas.

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**Figure 1-1:** County MSCP Subarea Plan  
<http://www.sangis.org/mapgal/dplu0007/index.html>

**Figure 1-2:** Take Authorized and Amendment Areas (Lake Hodges Segment)  
<http://www.sangis.org/mapgal/dplu0009/index.html>

**Figure 1-2:** Take Authorized and Amendment Areas (South County Segment)  
<http://www.sangis.org/mapgal/dplu0011/index.html>

**Figure 1-3:** Preserve Areas (Lake Hodges Segment)  
<http://www.sangis.org/mapgal/dplu0008/index.html>



**Figure 1-3:** Preserve Areas (South County Segment)  
<http://www.sangis.org/mapgal/dplu0010/index.html>

### 1.1. Setting of the County Subarea

The County Subarea is located mostly in the eastern part of the MSCP study area. About 73% (approximately 184,000 acres) of the County Subarea provides habitat for native plants and wildlife. The remaining 27% (approximately 68,000) is disturbed, developed, or agricultural land that is considered to have little to no habitat value. Table 1-1 lists the habitat types and their acreages within the County Subarea.

**Table 1-1:** County Subarea Vegetation Acreages

<b>Vegetation Community</b>	<b>Lk Hodges Acres</b>	<b>Lks-Jamul Acres</b>	<b>South Cnty Acres</b>	<b>Total Acres <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>% Total Area</b>	<b>% Total Habitat</b>
Coastal Sage Scrub	3,455	40,070	27,801	71,326	28.29	38.71
Chaparral	1,992	56,143	21,628	79,764	31.64	43.29
Maritime Succulent Scrub	0	0	285	285	0.11	0.15
Southern Maritime Chaparral	7	52	0	59	0.02	0.03
Coastal Sage Scrub/Chaparral	41	2,926	153	3,119	1.24	1.69
Grassland	1,153	5,373	4,337	10,864	4.31	5.90
Freshwater Marsh <sup>3</sup>	64	36	243	343	0.14	0.19
Oak Riparian Forest <sup>3</sup>	8	4,170	168	4,346	1.72	2.36
Riparian Forest <sup>3</sup>	21	205	300	526	0.21	0.29
Riparian Woodland <sup>3</sup>	6	12	8	26	0.01	0.01
Riparian Scrub <sup>3</sup>	51	537	530	1,118	0.44	0.61
Oak Woodland	28	4,682	289	4,999	1.98	2.71
Tecate Cypress Forest	0	71	5,639	5,710	2.26	3.10
Eucalyptus Woodland	467	367	34	868	0.34	0.47
Open Water	32	238	11	282	0.11	0.15
Disturbed Wetland	7	108	42	157	0.06	0.09
Flood Channel	15	235	141	391	0.15	0.21
Other Habitat <sup>2</sup>	44	17	5	66	0.03	0.04
<b>Subtotal <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>7,393</b>	<b>115,241</b>	<b>61,613</b>	<b>184,248</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>
Urban/Agriculture/Developed	1,842	57,711	8,331	67,884	27	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,236</b>	<b>172,952</b>	<b>69,944</b>	<b>252,132</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> Component parts may not add to total because of rounding errors.

<sup>2</sup> Disturbed, agricultural and developed areas with habitat value.

<sup>3</sup> No net loss of wetlands is allowed as per Federal Wetland Regulations/State Policies & Regulation

## **1.2. Goals**

The NCCP Conservation Guidelines, the MSCP, and the biological information from the MSCP's Multiple Habitat Planning Area (MHPA) preserve alternative were used to establish conservation goals and criteria for habitat and individual species for each Segment of the San Diego County Subarea Plan. These goals and criteria are based on the needs of the 85 covered species and an analysis of their habitats in the MSCP study area. Goals and criteria for conservation of core areas and linkages within the individual Segments are discussed in Chapters 2, 3, and 4 of this document. The quantitative anticipated levels of conservation of vegetation types and individual species are included in Section 1.2.1 and Section 1.2.2, respectively.

Any project approved by the County within the County Subarea Plan of the MSCP must be in conformance with the MSCP Plan and the Subarea Plan. The provisions in the County Subarea Plan supersede those of the overall MSCP Plan in the event of conflicts.

The County Subarea Plan Objectives are to:

- Acknowledge the no-net-loss-of-wetlands standard to satisfy state and federal wetland goals, policies, and standards;
- Include measures to maximize the habitat structural diversity of conserved habitat areas, including conservation of unique habitats and habitat features (e.g., soil types, rock outcrops, drainages, host plants);
- Provide for the conservation of spatially representative (e.g., coastal versus interior) examples of extensive patches of coastal sage scrub and other habitat types that were ranked as having high and very high biological value by the MSCP habitat evaluation model;
- Create significant blocks of habitat to reduce edge effects and maximize the ratio of surface area to the perimeter of conserved habitats;
- Provide incentives for development in the least sensitive habitat areas;
- Provide for the conservation of key regional populations of the covered species, and representation of sensitive habitats and their geographic subassociations in biologically functioning units; and
- Conserve large interconnected blocks of habitat that contribute to the preservation of wide-ranging species such as mule deer, golden eagle, and predators as appropriate. Special emphasis will be placed on conserving adequate foraging habitat near golden eagle nesting sites.

### **1.2.1. Anticipated Conservation levels for Vegetation Types in the County Subarea**

Much of the land within the Subarea has been field surveyed as part of the process of project approval. To determine the biological values of the Subarea, this field survey data was incorporated into the MSCP GIS data base. While some discrepancies may exist between the field data and the GIS data base, overall, the estimates of acreages of vegetation communities are as accurate as possible based on available data. Table 1-2 shows the anticipated protection levels for the vegetation types in the County Subarea. The habitat type with the largest amount of land remaining to be protected is Coastal sage scrub, followed by chaparral. Other habitats are targeted in lesser amounts. Two habitat types, southern maritime chaparral and maritime succulent scrub, already meet the anticipated conservation levels. Throughout the subarea, almost 63,000 acres, approximately 62% of the total anticipated conservation level of approximately 101,268 acres, are already conserved within the County Subarea (see Chapters 2, 3, and 4 for descriptions of the protected areas in each of the Segments).

### **1.2.2. Anticipated Conservation Levels for Species in the County Subarea**

The MSCP and supporting documents contain an analysis of species distribution in the study area and from that information, a conservation level for each species has been established for the County Subarea. The conservation levels are expressed as the number of known occurrences to be conserved in each of the subareas. Each occurrence is a sighting of an individual, a pair, or a population of a single species in a particular location at a specific time. The conservation levels for species in the County Subarea are listed in Table 1-3.

**Table 1-2: Habitat Protection Goals for the San Diego County Subarea**

Vegetation Community	Segment Goals				Total Goal <sup>1</sup>	Currently Conserved (acres) <sup>2</sup>	To Be Protected (acres) <sup>3</sup>
	Total (acres)	Lake Hodges (acres)	South County (acres)	Lks-Jamul (acres)			
Coastal Sage Scrub	71,326	2,591	23,037	18,626	44,254	25,798	18,455
Maritime Succulent Scrub	285	0	158	0	158	157	1
Chaparral	79,764	1,391	19,874	18,619	39,884	26,901	12,983
Southern Maritime Chaparral	59	5	0	0	5	5	0
Coastal Sage Scrub/Chaparral	3,119	20	153	1,152	1,325	664	662
Grassland	10,864	305	1,658	1,603	3,566	1,712	1,854
Freshwater Marsh <sup>5</sup>	343	50	173	15	238	187	51
Oak Riparian Forest <sup>5</sup>	4,346	7	141	2,045	2,194	338	1,856
Riparian Forest <sup>5</sup>	526	21	243	84	348	199	149
Riparian Woodland <sup>5</sup>	26	6	8	6	20	18	2
Riparian Scrub <sup>5</sup>	1,118	38	424	298	760	436	324
Oak Woodland	4,999	21	284	1,901	2,206	781	1,425
Tecate Cypress Forest	5,710	0	5,589	0	5,589	5,438	151
Eucalyptus Woodland	868	61	17	41	120	79	41
Open Water	282	19	6	124	149	42	107
Disturbed Wetland	157	4	34	52	90	22	68
Flood Channel	391	15	132	197	344	147	197
Other Habitat <sup>4</sup>	66	16	2	0	18	16	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,248</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>51,934</b>	<b>44,764</b>	<b>101,268</b>	<b>62,940</b>	<b>38,328</b>

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> Component parts may not add to total because of rounding errors.

<sup>2</sup> If the number of acres already conserved in any segment exceeds the conservation goal for that segment, then the conservation goal is used in this column.

<sup>3</sup> The number of acres to be protected is calculated by subtracting the currently conserved acreage from the total goal; because of the adjustment described in Note 2, this amount cannot be less than zero.

<sup>4</sup> Disturbed, agricultural and developed areas with habitat value.

<sup>5</sup> No net loss of wetland habitat is allowed as per Federal Wetland Regulations/State Policies & Regulations

No additional land will be required for preserve purposes to meet the above listed goals, from those projects with agreed upon preserve lines as identified and described in chapters 2, 3 and 4 of this Subarea Plan.

**Table 1-3:** Anticipated Conservation Levels for Species in the County Subarea

Scientific Name Common Name	Within County Subarea			Total MSCP Area
	Number of Occurrences	Protection Level	% to be Protected	% of Total Protected in County Subarea
<b>Plants</b>				
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i> San Diego thorn-mint	16	15.1	94	56
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> San Diego ambrosia	2	2.0	100	19
<i>Arctostaphylos glanulosa</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> Del Mar manzanita	6	6	100	6
<i>Arctostaphylus otayensis</i> Otay manzanita	25	24.7	99	100
<i>Astragalus deanei</i> Dean's milk vetch	6	4.5	75	100
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i> Encinitas baccharis	25	24.4	98	82
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i> Orcutt's brodiaea	32	29.9	93	73
<i>Calamagrostis densa</i> Dense reed grass	5	4.7	94	82
<i>Calochortus dunnii</i> Dunn's Mariposa lily	40	40	100	94
<i>Caulanthus stenocarpus</i> Slender-pod jewelflower	21	20.7	99	55
<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i> Lakeside ceanothus	7	5.2	74	100
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i> Wart-stemmed ceanothus	21	20.4	97	44
<i>Cordylanthus orcuttianus</i> Orcutt's bird's-beak	2	2	100	36
<i>Cupressus forbesii</i> Tecate cypress	23	22.1	96	89
<i>Dudleya variegata</i> Varigated dudleya	125	123.8	99	63
<i>Dudleya viscida</i> Sticky dudleya	2	2	100	100
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> ssp. <i>palmeri</i> Palmer's ericameria	17	14.9	88	59
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> San Diego button-celery	48	48	100	29
<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i> San Diego barrel cactus	532	498.1	94	55
<i>Fremontodendron mexicanum</i> Mexican flannelbush	7	7	100	100
<i>Hemizonia conjugens</i> Otay tarplant	78	77.5	99	93
<i>Horkelia truncata</i> Ramona horkelia	1	0.7	70	100
<i>Lepechima ganderi</i> Gander's pitcher sage	25	25	100	100
(continued)				

**Table 1-3:** Anticipated Conservation Levels for Species in the County Subarea (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Within County Subarea			Total MSCP Area
	Number of Occurrences	Protection Level	% to be Protected	% of Total Protected in County Subarea
<b>Plants (continued)</b>				
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i> Felt-leaved monardella	5	5	100	100
<i>Monardella linoides</i> ssp. <i>viminea</i> Willow monardella	14	14	100	32
<i>Muilla clevelandii</i> San Diego goldenstar	98	88.1	90	87
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i> Little mousetail	3	2.4	80	38
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> Prostrate navarretia	1	1	100	22
<i>Nolina interrata</i> Dehesa bear-grass	33	33	100	100
<i>Opuntia parryi</i> var. <i>serpentina</i> Snake cholla	9	9	100	42
<i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i> Otay Mesa mint	74	74	100	86
<i>Satureja chandleri</i> San Miguel savory	2	1.7	85	100
<i>Senecio ganderi</i> Gander's butterweed	4	4	100	100
<i>Solanum tenuilobatum</i> Narrow-leaved nightshade	100	99.7	99.7	91
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i> Parry's tetracoccus	30	30	100	100
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
<i>Lycaena hermes</i> Hermes copper butterfly	3	3	100	unknown
<b>Amphibians</b>				
<i>Bufo microscamphus californicus</i> Arroyo southwestern toad	1	1	100	7
<i>Rana aurora draytoni</i> California red-legged frog	1	1	100	100
<b>Reptiles</b>				
<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i> Southwestern pond turtle	3	2	67	29
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i> San Diego horned lizard	134	114.2	85	62
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi</i> Orange-throated whiptail	195	165.6	85	52
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	32	29.5	92	63
(continued)				

**Table 1-3:** Anticipated Conservation Levels for Species in the County Subarea (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Within County Subarea			Total MSCP Area
	Number of Occurrences	Protection Level	% to be Protected	% of Total Protected in County Subarea
<b>Birds (continued)</b>				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	2	2	100	22
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> California rufous-crowned sparrow	185	175.6	95	59
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> Grasshopper sparrow	19	18.4	97	59
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	27	21	78	74
<i>Buteo regalis</i> Ferruginous hawk	1	0.7	70	43
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	1	1	100	100
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus cousei</i> Coastal cactus wren	143	139.1	97	51
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> Northern harrier	14	12.8	91	45
<i>Falcon peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	2	2	100	36
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Bald eagle	3	2.1	70	71
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	1	1	100	4
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> California gnatcatcher	937	894.2	95	49
<i>Sialia mexicana</i> Western bluebird	2	1.7	85	50
<i>Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea</i> Burrowing owl	10	7	70	66
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Least Bell's vireo	74	73.7	99.6	27
<b>Mammals</b>				
<i>Felis concolor</i> Mountain lion	17	9.1	54	40
<i>Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata</i> Southern mule deer	63	54	86	43

**Note:**

No additional land will be required for preserve purposes from areas where there are agreed upon hardlines should the number of occurrences change. Mitigation for impacts to newly discovered occurrences of covered species within soft line areas shall be as specified in the Subarea Plan and implementing regulations.



### **1.3. County's Role in MSCP**

Almost half of the MSCP study area is under the jurisdiction of San Diego County, but because the cities and towns are so much more developed than the unincorporated areas in the County, undeveloped areas are disproportionately found in the County Subarea. This can be illustrated by a look at the distribution of the core biological resource areas and linkages throughout the MSCP area, where 63% of those core areas are under County jurisdiction. Even more strikingly, 81% of the linkages are under County jurisdiction. Furthermore, the County Subarea connects the remaining habitat in the western part of the MSCP area to the large federal land holdings outside of the MSCP area to the east. Conservation within the County Subarea is crucial to the success of the MSCP. Conservation is achieved by protecting habitat and linkages, both within the MSCP area and to habitat outside the MSCP area.

The distribution of individual species is rarely uniform and some of the covered and sensitive species have known occurrences only in the County Subarea – twelve plant species, the California red-legged frog, and the Swainson's hawk are in that category. These species are all identified by a 100% in the last column in Table 1-3, which lists the percentage of the total MSCP anticipated conservation level that will be satisfied within the County Subarea. Clearly, protection of these species depends completely on the conservation efforts in this subarea.

For an additional eight species, more than 75% of the protection will occur in the County Subarea and 16 species will have 50% to 75% of their protection there. Only 20 of the species known to occur in the County Subarea have less than 50% of their protection there.

### **1.4. Conservation Areas**

The maps associated with the Lake Hodges and South County Segments delineate where habitat will be conserved and where development will occur. The Wildlife Agencies have agreed to the conservation and development areas; accordingly, projects approved by the County consistent with these two Segments of the Subarea Plan will not require additional approvals from the Wildlife Agencies. Wetlands impacts throughout the County Subarea will continue to be subject to Federal Water Pollution Act and Fish and Game Code Section 1600 processes, as appropriate.

Although anticipated conservation levels by species and habitat type have been developed for the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment, no preserve boundaries have been designated, except for the Helix Company properties. In an effort to encourage mitigation that meets the anticipated conservation levels, the County has developed mitigation ratios with reduced requirements for projects that contribute to meeting the levels. Figure 1 of Attachment 1 is the Wildlife Agencies' map which depicts areas the Wildlife Agencies have preapproved as meeting the County's Subarea Plan conservation goals. Biological mitigation within the preapproved areas qualifies for the reduced mitigation ratios without further analysis. The Wildlife Agencies have also agreed that mitigation land outside the preapproved area could qualify for reduced mitigation ratios based on the County or the project sponsor demonstrating that the lands help achieve the conservation goals for the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment. This demonstration would be included in the

project's CEQA document. Concurrent with the release of the CEQA document for projects that propose to use this type of demonstration to reduce their mitigation requirements, the County will notify the Wildlife Agencies of their intent to do so and provide the Wildlife Agencies with a copy of the justification for the reduced mitigation ratios. The Wildlife Agencies will have 30 days from the issuance of the notice to respond to the County's approval of a reduced mitigation ratio. This notice will be part of the notice issued pursuant to the CEQA process.

### **1.5.        *Implementation***

The Board of Supervisors will enter into an Implementing Agreement with the Wildlife Agencies for the County Subarea Plan. The Implementing Agreement will be the contract between the County and the Wildlife Agencies regarding their individual and collective roles in implementing the County Subarea Plan. The Implementing Agreement will ensure that the County Subarea Plan will be implemented over the next fifty years and that State and Federal Take Authorizations will be in effect for the same time period.

### **1.6.        *Monitoring the Implementation of the Subarea Plan***

The County will maintain records, by project and cumulatively, which show the location, habitat types, and acres of habitat that:

- The County has authorized for development pursuant to the Subarea Plan; and
- Have been conserved through mitigation based on the Subarea Plan.

The County shall be required to show annually that the acreage of habitat loss and acquisition for the preserve have occurred in "rough step" with a maximum deviation as provided in the Habitat Accounting Model contained in Attachment F of the Implementing Agreement. Properties with agreed upon preserve lines as identified and described in chapters 2, 3 and 4 of the Subarea Plan, will not be affected by the 'rough step' criteria. The County will provide the above information to the Wildlife Agencies in an annual report. The information will be compiled by calendar year and submitted to the Wildlife Agencies by February 15 of the following year. Within 60 days of the issuance of Take Authorizations to the County, the County and the Wildlife Agencies will prepare a schedule of implementing actions.

### **1.7.        *Preserve Management***

A draft Framework Management Plan(s) will be created by the County within 6 months of the execution of the County's Implementation Agreement for the MSCP plan with a final Framework Management Plan being completed 3 months later. It will incorporate the requirements of Table 3-5 of the revised Volume I of the MSCP Plan. The management plan will also include measures for fire management. The Framework Management Plan shall also incorporate a requirement for

the subsequent preparation and implementation of area-specific management directives, which shall be prepared in a phased manner for logical discrete areas of land within the Subarea as those lands are committed to permanent preservation. Conditions to perform adaptive management will not be placed on private projects.

The MSCP preserve system, including the County's portion of the system, will be managed by a diverse array of agencies, private foundations, and landowners. This diversity of preserve management will strengthen the adaptive management programs because of the variety of experience and viewpoints brought to preserve management. It also has drawbacks that could result in duplication of effort to develop new management techniques and retention of outmoded management practices. Communication between preserve managers will be the key to developing improved management techniques and discontinuing management practices that degrade the long-term viability of the preserve system.

Within 120 days of the Effective Date, the County shall initiate participation in the Regional Habitat Management Technical Committee. The parties will be formed by the County and all other Participating Local Jurisdictions. The Habitat Management Technical Committee will serve as a coordination forum for technical issues associated with preserve management. The Wildlife Agencies will work with this committee to furnish information and advice on habitat management. The committee will have the responsibilities identified in Section 5.8.3 of the MSCP Plan.

- Coordinate development of a computer database for management issues;
- Coordinate distribution of preserve management reports; and
- Provide biological monitoring information to preserve managers and help coordinate biological monitoring with preserve management.

## **1.8. *Take of Covered Species***

The County Subarea Plan is intended to provide for the take of covered species and their habitats associated with development. Take of covered species associated with the on-going management of San Diego County Park Lands and construction of facilities consistent with existing (1996) park development plans is authorized consistent with the Subarea Plan. Take of covered species on County Park Lands not addressed above will be authorized using the minor amendment process. Conformance with the Plan will be accomplished in part through the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. It will apply to the lands in the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment of the Subarea Plan as well as the major and minor amendment areas for the Lake Hodges and South County Segments.

### **1.8.1. Lake Hodges and South County Segments**

Figure 1-1 identifies the lands within the Lake Hodges and South County Segments of the County's Subarea Plan where take of covered species and their habitat is authorized. Within major or minor amendment areas take of covered species may be authorized only after such an

area has become part of the Segment Plan through the appropriate amendment process. Areas subject to the major and minor amendment process are identified in Figure 1-1. County infrastructure must conform to the requirements of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance and be consistent with the Subarea Plan.

### **1.8.2. Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment**

Within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment of the County's Subarea Plan (Figure 1-1), the take of covered species and their habitats will be authorized for projects based on a project's satisfaction of the requirements of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance and conformance with the terms of the Subarea Plan. The take of covered species and their habitats will be authorized for County infrastructure projects based on conformance to the requirements of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance and provided that the project is consistent with the Subarea Plan.

## **1.9. Land Uses Allowed Within the Preserve**

Land uses within the preserve are generally very limited, specifically those which are considered compatible with the need to permanently protect the natural resources. In most cases, the preserve lands will be the subject of open space easements dedicated to the County or some other governmental agency as explained below. In some cases, the land will be transferred in fee title to a governmental agency or conservation agency as identified in each subsequent chapter. In other cases, the land may not be conveyed or dedicated until a permit such as a Tentative Map or discretionary land use permit has been approved. Activities allowed within the preserve must be consistent with the Habitat Management Plan and Framework Management Plan.

The following activities are typically precluded on land which is dedicated as an open space easement to the County: grading, excavation, placement of soil, sand, rock, gravel or other material, clearing of vegetation, construction, erection or placement of any building or structure, vehicular activities, trash dumping or use for any purpose other than as open space, or planting of vegetation materials.

The exceptions to these prohibitions generally include the following:

- A. Selective clearing of vegetation by hand to the extent required by written order of the fire authorities for the express purpose of reducing an identified fire hazard.
- B. Activities required to be conducted pursuant to a revegetation, habitat management or landscaping plan approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use.
- C. Vegetation removal or application of chemicals for vector control purposes where expressly required by written order of the Department of Health Services of the County of San Diego, in a location and manner approved in writing by the Director of Planning and Land Use of the County of San Diego.

- D. Existing uses and Recreational Activities identified in the plans which generate the preserve areas (See specific segment requirements in subsequent chapters).
- E. Policing by local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies and fire protection agencies as necessary.
- F. Scientific and biological uses (See specific segment requirements in subsequent chapters).
- G. Necessary infrastructure (see specific segment requirements in subsequent chapters).
- H. Trails including equestrian, hiking and bicycles in accordance with the management plan.

#### **1.9.1. Existing Uses**

- A. As described above, the preserve areas created through open space easements will generally prohibit any uses other than those specified. Until all of the areas of open space have been dedicated through processing of maps, there may be a continuation of existing uses within areas shown as preserve.
- B. Existing uses shall be allowed to continue, including any annual clearing, maintenance and replacement of existing facilities, roads and structures. However, there may be no expansion of such uses, or the clearing of additional areas unless appropriate local, State and Federal permits have first been obtained.

#### **1.9.2. Public Access and Recreation**

Appropriate recreational activities shall be accommodated in concurrence with the goals of the MSCP and County Subarea Plans.

- A. Public access and passive recreation are permitted uses within specified areas of the preserve. Access points, new trails and facilities, and a public control plan will be included in the framework habitat management plans and the area-specific management directives.
- B. Litter and trash removal will be addressed in the Open Space Preserve Management Plans.
- C. Riding and hiking trails will be allowed within the preserves to allow passive recreational opportunities for the public. Passive recreation includes hiking, scientific research, bird watching, and under specified conditions and locations identified in approved projects and or management plans, mountain biking, horseback riding, sailing, sun bathing, fishing, and swimming. Equestrian, hiking, and bicycles may be allowed when in accordance with approved management plans and are consistent with the County of San Diego Subarea Plan. Other forms of public access and recreation may be determined to be consistent with the protection of the resources currently

existing within the preserve. Access for hang gliding and hot air ballooning shall be limited to existing dirt roads now used for such purposes unless the roads are to be rehabilitated. Departure/take off areas for such activities are and shall remain located outside of the preserve.

- D. Because the final disposition of the preserve lands have not been fully determined, it is not possible to estimate how much of the preserve will remain in private ownership. However, there will be some areas of the preserve that remain in private ownership. The owners of these areas may choose to fence these areas of the preserve to deter trespassing. Allowed uses and specific responsibilities of property owners regarding land designated as open space are covered in the Habitat Loss Permits, Tentative Map, Use Permits or Specific Plan for the project which created the open space.

#### ***1.9.2.1. Off-Highway Vehicles***

- a. Public off-highway recreational vehicle activity (trails, roads, parks, etc.) within MSCP preserve areas is incompatible with the goals of the MSCP. Lands preserved through the MSCP are mitigation for effects to covered species resulting from development outside the preserve areas.
- b. Legal access across preserve lands to private inholdings will not change as a result of implementation of the subarea plan.
- c. OHV trails in the South County and Lake Hodges Segments of the County Subarea Plan will be located outside of proposed and dedicated preserve areas.
- d. OHV trails within Metro-Lakeside-Jamul, but outside of proposed or dedicated preserve areas, will be considered a project and will be subject to the provisions of the MSCP, County Subarea plan, and Biological Mitigation Ordinance.
- e. OHV activity on Bureau of Land Management lands will be managed in accordance with the BLM Resource Management Plan.

Use of off-highway vehicles that is necessary in order to engage in other allowed uses as specified in the County Subarea Plan or an approved Habitat Management Plan shall not be prohibited.

#### **1.9.3. Infrastructure**

Take for infrastructure projects, other than the categories of projects identified below, within preserve areas and the MHPA will be authorized through the major or minor amendment process to the take authorizations as appropriate.

Current maintenance and operation activities for public infrastructure, including access road maintenance, clearing/desilting of flood/drainage control facilities and those which require the ongoing maintenance of cleared areas, will be allowed consistent with all existing Federal and State laws and regulations.

***1.9.3.1. Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment***

Take of covered species resulting from the construction and operation of public infrastructure facilities within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment of the Subarea Plan, other than preserved areas, is permitted within the MHPA based on the County making the following findings for the project:

- a. The facility, project, or recreational facility is consistent with adopted community or subregional plans, and the MSCP and Subarea Plans.
- b. All feasible mitigation measures have been incorporated into the facility, project, or recreational facility, and there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging locations, alignments or non-structural alternatives that would meet project objectives;
- c. Where the facility, project or recreational facility encroaches into a wetland or floodplain, mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project that result in a net gain in wetland and/or riparian habitat;
- d. Where the facility, project or recreational facility encroaches into steep slopes, native vegetation will be used to revegetate and landscape cut and fill areas;
- e. No mature riparian woodland will be destroyed or reduced in size due to otherwise allowed encroachments; and
- f. All Critical Populations of Sensitive Plant Species within the County's Subarea (Attachment C of BMO), Rare Narrow Endemic Animal Species within the County's Subarea (Attachment D of BMO), Narrow Endemic Plant Species within the County's Subarea (Attachment E of BMO), and San Diego County Sensitive Plant Species (as defined in the BMO), will be avoided as required and consistent with the Subarea Plan and BMO.

Projects must conform to the above findings or be consistent with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance.

***1.9.3.2. New and Existing Roads within the Lake Hodges and South County Segments***

Take of covered species from the construction of new or modification of existing circulation element road corridors (within all segments of the Subarea Plan) which are

identified on the County's circulation element road map dated September 17, 1997 (GPA 97-CE) is based on the County making the following findings for the project:

- a. The project is consistent with adopted community or subregional plans, and the MSCP and Subarea Plans.
- b. All feasible mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project and there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging locations, alignments or non-structural alternatives that would meet project objectives;
- c. Where the project encroaches into a wetland or floodplain, mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project that result in a net gain in wetland and/or riparian habitat;
- d. Where the project encroaches into steep slopes, native vegetation will be used to revegetate and landscape cut and fill areas;
- e. No mature riparian woodland will be destroyed or reduced in size due to otherwise allowed encroachments; and
- f. All Critical Populations of Sensitive Plant Species within the County's Subarea (Attachment C of BMO), Rare Narrow Endemic Animal Species within the County's Subarea (Attachment D of BMO), Narrow Endemic Plant Species within the County's Subarea (Attachment E of BMO), and San Diego County Sensitive Plant Species (as defined in the BMO), will be avoided as required and consistent with the Subarea Plan and BMO.

**1.9.3.3.        *Other Infrastructure Within the Lake Hodges and South County Segments***

- a. Infrastructure necessary and incidental to development projects and identified in the projects within the South County and Lake Hodges Segments of the Subarea Plan that contribute open space to the MSCP preserve are permitted within the MHPA. Mitigation for disturbance inside the MHPA due to infrastructure necessary to support the project shall be as required in the subsequent Subarea Plan chapters.
- b. Maintenance and operation of new facilities shall be allowed in accordance with standard practices existing at the time of completion, including access road maintenance.

**1.9.4.        Scientific and Biologic Activities**

- A. All scientific, research, monitoring and habitat restoration and enhancement activities are permitted within the preserve, subject to approval by the preserve



manager/landowner and obtaining any necessary permits. All such activities shall be consistent with the area-specific management directives.

- B. All or any of the above activities shall be carried out under a regional program implemented by the resource agencies, County of San Diego or preserve manager.
- C. Prior to beginning any of the above research activities, prior approval of the property owner/preserve manager must be obtained.

#### **1.9.5. Emergency, Safety and Police Services**

The interface between current and future urban development and the preserve areas requires increased coordination between the preserve managers and agencies responsible for public safety and enforcement of immigration laws. The MSCP preserve system, including the County's portion of the system must accommodate access for emergency response, fire control and management, and enforcement of immigration laws.

Law enforcement and fire control agencies, the National Guard, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the Border Patrol and organizations and agencies which respond to natural disasters shall be permitted to perform their activities within any preserve system subject to all applicable requirements of state and federal law. MSCP shall create no additional permit requirements beyond those of existing state and federal law for the activities of these agencies.

The take of covered species incidental to emergency response activities is provided for based upon the following sections.

##### ***1.9.5.1. Fire Prevention, Control and Management***

The San Diego County Fire Chief's Urban/Wildland Interface Task Force has prepared Countywide brush management guidelines in concert with the Wildlife Agencies. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among the Wildlife Agencies, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and Fire Chiefs and Fire Districts was executed in February 1997 following completion of the Federal Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Wildlife Agencies, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and Bureau of Land Management are developing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) regarding incident response, fuel and fire management, and use of fire for preserve management. The MOU and MOA will provide the basis for ensuring fire control activities, fire prevention and fire for habitat management are integrated into preserve management plans and that the establishment of preserves does not create additional restrictions for fire control.

Fire management activities are permitted within the preserve when conducted according to a fire management plan approved by the wildlife agencies, County and appropriate fire district as part of area-specific management directives. Preparation of a stand-alone fire

management plan is optional, at the desire of the MSCP preserve manager, jurisdiction, landowner or fire district.

Fire suppression districts, personnel and equipment shall use whatever tactics necessary to control and extinguish wildfires. Such activities are permitted within and adjacent to the preserve. No mitigation shall be required for any "take" of covered species that occurs during any fire fighting operation.

#### ***1.9.5.2. Enforcement of Immigration Laws***

Each of the preserve management plans will include provisions for enforcement of immigration laws. The goals for dealing with immigration issues within preserves is to maintain or increase the ability of immigration enforcement officials to carry out their duties. All law enforcement agencies shall be allowed access to the preserve as necessary to enforce the law.

#### ***1.9.5.3. Emergency Response***

Each of the preserve management plans will include provisions for response to emergencies, including floods, law enforcement and public health and safety. The goal for dealing with emergency response issues within preserves is to maintain or increase the ability of emergency response personnel to deal with emergencies. All medical, rescue and other emergency agencies are allowed access to the preserve to carry out operations necessary to the health, safety and welfare of the public.

#### ***1.9.5.4. Emergency Repairs to Infrastructure***

In preserve areas managed by the County or the County's authorized representative, the County shall allow the agency to enter the preserve and complete necessary repairs consistent with normal practices and with state and federal take authorization in conformance with existing federal and state laws.

### ***1.10. Land Uses Adjacent to the Preserve***

Residential uses will be the most common use located adjacent to the preserve, although roads, manufactured open space, recreational facilities, and industrial and commercial uses will occur in some areas. The following section establishes guidelines for those uses that are compatible with the preserve. The subsequent section (1.11), along with area specific management directives outlined in the subsequent chapters, establishes a brush management zone that will separate the preserve from developed uses. This transitional area will assure compatibility for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

The following uses are also allowed on land adjacent to the preserve with no limitations other than subject to the guidelines listed in paragraphs A-E below:

Manufactured open space (e.g. parks, playing fields, vegetated slopes, green belts, etc.) roads, recreational facilities, water reservoirs, other public facilities and utilities, agricultural and grazing operations are deemed to be compatible when located immediately adjacent to the preserve. No additional buffers or transitional areas are required.

In addition, hiking, bird watching, horseback riding, camping, power boating, water skiing, fishing, pet exercising, hang gliding, hot air ballooning, scientific research, mountain biking, equestrian facilities, athletic fields, sailing, sun bathing, swimming, golf courses, hunting, brush management are also compatible uses.

The following guidelines will be used when planning and implementing uses and activities when located immediately adjacent to the preserve. These guidelines are meant to ensure compatibility with the preserve.

- A. Where feasible, plant materials used to landscape manufactured open space, road cuts/fills and recreational facilities should consist of native species similar/compatible with the adjacent habitat in the preserve. If possible, those species should be based on plants with genetic materials of the area.
- B. Areas and structures subject to heavy human use (e.g. ball fields, parking lots, hardscapes/playing courts, equestrian centers, staging areas, etc.) shall, to the extent feasible, be located away from the edge of the preserve.
- C. Lighting within 100 feet of the preserve edge shall be confined to areas necessary to ensure public safety, and shall be limited to low pressure sodium fixtures, shielded and directed away from the preserve where possible.
- D. Fencing along the preserve boundary is desirable but not mandatory and may provide a barrier to fire, invasive species, and uncontrolled human access. Should a landowner or preserve manager decide to install fencing, the type, style and height must conform to existing regulations or those included in the applicable Specific Plan.
- E. There shall be no requirements for buffers outside the preserve system. All open space requirements for the preserve system shall be incorporated into the preserve system.

### **1.11. Fuel Modification Zones**

Residential, industrial, institutional and commercial uses will be generally separated from the preserve by a fuel modification zone, which varies in width depending on each project's circumstances. Details of site specific requirements are described in subsequent chapters. For

properties controlled by public land trusts, they are responsible for maintaining a fuel modification zone where required. The intent of the fuel modification zone is to protect uses adjacent to the preserve from wildfires. It may further protect the resources within the preserve by absorbing some of the "edge effects" that might otherwise occur within the preserve. With implementation of the fuel modification zone, no other restrictions for fuel management on residential, industrial, institutional, commercial or other uses are required.

The following guidelines are intended to establish how the fuel modification zone will be managed.

- A. Plant materials existing within the fuel modification zone may be thinned, mowed, pruned and/or removed as necessary.
- B. Supplemental planting may be elected by the owner. Plant materials used shall be acceptable to the appropriate fire agency and non-invasive. This guideline also applies to any road cuts and/or graded disturbed areas within the fuel modification zone.
- C. Ownership of the fuel modification zone may vary. In most cases, it may be by the adjacent lot owner or homeowners' association. Where appropriate, the zone may be incorporated into project open space and landscaping plans.
- D. Responsibility for brush management will vary according to the specific requirements of the approved project. In most cases, it shall reside with the landowner or homeowners association, and may be enforced by the appropriate fire department or homeowners' association. For residential areas, the Codes, Covenants and Restrictions (CC&Rs) shall clearly define the responsibilities of the owner with respect to fuel modification including when and how such activities shall be carried out.
- E. Fencing, lighting and signage are permitted in the fuel modification zone, at the discretion of the landowner.
  - 1. Lighting shall be confined to areas necessary to ensure public safety, and shall be limited to low pressure sodium fixtures, shielded and directed away from the preserve.
  - 2. Fencing is desirable but not mandatory and provides a barrier to fire, invasive species, and uncontrolled human access. Should a landowner decide to install fencing anywhere within the brush management zone, the type, style and height must conform to existing regulations.

### **1.12.      *Funding Preserve Maintenance***

Funds for preserve maintenance shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.3.2 of the MSCP and the County's Implementing Agreement.

The federal and state agency lands dedicated to the preserve will be monitored and managed by the Wildlife Agencies along with lands acquired by the state and federal agencies for the MSCP preserve.

### **1.13.      *Preserve Ownership and Conveyance***

Ownership of land and the dedication and conveyance sequence within the preserve will vary. Land may be held by the County in fee or conservation easements may be granted jointly to the County and the Wildlife Agencies. In some cases, land may remain in private ownership with a covenant of easement granted to the County which allows access for management purposes. The MSCP preserve system incorporates public lands to the greatest extent possible to minimize the need to acquire private lands and to avoid increasing exactions on private land development beyond the existing requirements of local, state, and federal regulations. Private property rights will be fully respected and upheld. Where public funds are used to acquire lands for the MSCP preserve, the lands will be acquired only from willing sellers at fair market value.

### **1.14.      *Amendments to the Subarea Plan***

Within the Lake Hodges and South County Segments, location of the preservation and development areas was not resolved for all of the land in the Segments. For lands designated major and minor amendment areas, the County's Take Authorizations do not apply until the major or minor amendment process has been completed. These major and minor amendment lands include key core habitat areas within the County's jurisdiction which are vital to the continued existence of many of the covered species. The amendment process for these various properties was determined based upon on-site biological values, location and juxtaposition within and adjacent to biological resource core areas and linkages, presence of narrow endemic species, and presence of critical populations of covered species. All major and minor amendments must conform to the MSCP and Subarea Plans.

For all dedicated or designated preserve areas, major amendments will be necessary. Figure 1-4 delineates the amendment process applicable to amendment areas within the Lake Hodges and South County Segments. The amendment process would only be initiated at the request of the property owner, e.g. at the time of proposal for development, etc.

#### **1.14.1. Minor Amendments to the Subarea Plan**

Minor amendment properties contain habitat that could be partially or completely eliminated (with appropriate mitigation) without significantly affecting the overall goals of the County's Subarea Plan. Minor amendment properties must meet the criteria and achieve the goals for linkages and corridors as described in sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 of the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul Segment of the Subarea Plan and provide mitigation consistent with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. Minor amendments under County jurisdiction within the Lake Hodges and South County Segments require the approval of the Service's Field Office Supervisor and the CDFG's NCCP Program Manager.

#### **1.14.2. Major Amendments to the Subarea Plan**

Requests for major amendment areas must be processed by the Wildlife Agencies in conformity with all applicable laws and regulations (including the National Environmental Policy Act, California Environmental Quality Act, and the Endangered Species Acts) in effect at the time the request for an amendment is received.

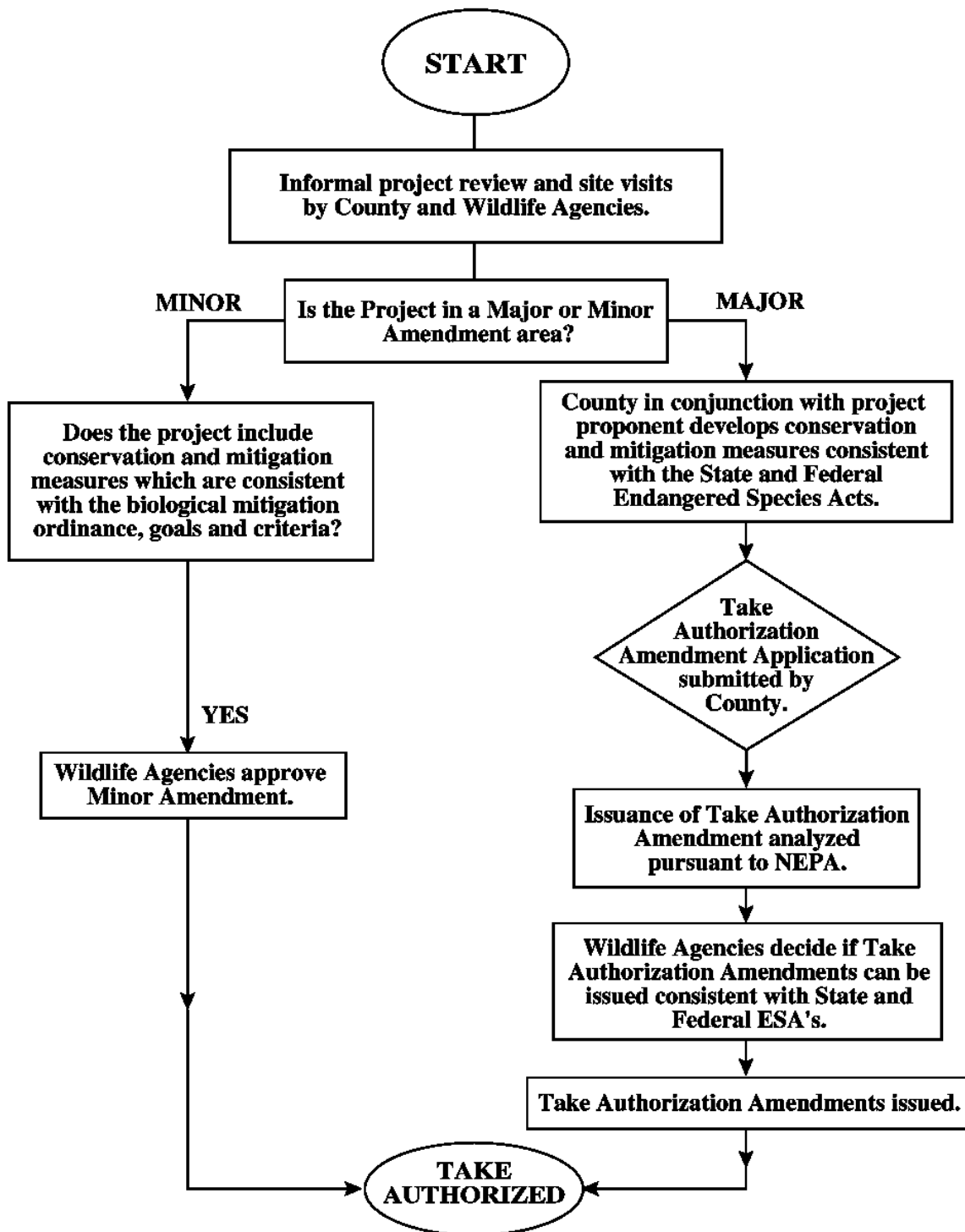
### **1.15. *Exceptions***

During the CEQA review and/or design of a project, site specific conditions (geology, slope, location of infrastructure, etc.) may be identified which make it infeasible for the project to meet all goals, criteria or other requirements in the Subarea Plan, but the project could be constructed without compromising the conservation of species and habitats anticipated by the Subarea Plan. Should this situation occur, the County, as provided in Section 10.12 of the Implementing Agreement, may grant an exception to the Subarea Plan for the project with the concurrence of the Wildlife Agencies. During the public review period for the CEQA process, the exceptions will be identified and the Wildlife Agencies will respond with their approval and/or recommendations.

### **1.16. *Mitigation Banks***

The formation and utilization of mitigation banks within the Subarea Plan has been identified as an important tool in achieving the Subarea Plan conservation goals. To this end, the County and Wildlife Agencies will allow offsite mitigation, where required of projects within the County, within mitigation banks established pursuant to Board of Supervisors Policy I-117, that are located within the Subarea Plan.

**Figure 1-4:** Amendment Process for Lake Hodges and South County Segments







## MULTIPLE SPECIES CONSERVATION PROGRAM COVERED SPECIES LIST

**Plants**

San Diego thorn-mint  
 Shaw's agave  
 San Diego ambrosia  
 Aphanisma  
 Del Mar manzanita  
 Otay manzanita  
 Coastal dunes milk-vetch  
 Encinitas baccharis  
 Thread-leaf brodiaea  
 Orcutt's brodiaea  
 Dunn's mariposa lily  
 Slender-pod jewelflower  
 Lakeside ceanothus  
 Wart-stemmed ceanothus  
 Salt marsh birds-beak  
 Orcutt's birds-beak  
 Del Mar Mesa sand aster  
 Tecate cypress  
 Short-leaved dudleya  
 Variegated dudleya  
 Sticky dudleya  
 Palmer's ericameria  
 San Diego button-celery  
 Coast wallflower  
 San Diego barrel cactus  
 Otay tarplant  
 Heart-leaved pitcher sage  
 Gander's pitcher sage  
 Nuttall's lotus  
 Willowy monardella  
 San Diego goldenstar  
 Prostrate navarretia  
 Dehesa beargrass  
 Snake cholla  
 California orcutt grass  
 Torrey pine  
 San Diego mesa mint  
 Otay mesa mint  
 Small leaved rose  
 Gander's butterweed  
 Narrow-leaved nightshade  
 Parry's tetraococcus  
 Dense reed grass  
 Felt-leaved monardella  
 San Miguel savory  
 Nevin's barberry

**Animals**

Salt marsh skipper  
 Thorne's hairstreak butterfly  
 Riverside fairy shrimp  
 San Diego fairy shrimp  
 Arroyo southwestern toad  
 California red-legged frog  
 Southwestern pond turtle  
 San Diego horned lizard  
 Orange-throated whiptail  
 California brown pelican  
 Reddish egret  
 White-faced ibis  
 Canada goose  
 Bald eagle  
 Northern harrier  
 Cooper's hawk  
 Swainson's hawk  
 Ferruginous hawk  
 Golden eagle  
 American peregrine falcon  
 Light-footed clapper rail  
 Western snowy plover  
 Mountain plover  
 Long-billed curlew  
 Elegant tern  
 California least tern  
 Western burrowing owl  
 Southwestern willow flycatcher  
 Coastal cactus wren  
 California gnatcatcher  
 Western bluebird  
 Least Bell's vireo  
 California rufous-crowned sparrow  
 Belding's Savannah sparrow  
 Large-billed Savannah sparrow  
 Tri-colored blackbird  
 American badger  
 Mountain lion  
 Southern mule deer

